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ABSTRACT

This packet suggests activities and events that school districts, schools, classes, and educational organizations can conduct to commemorate World War II. Suggestions are made to include local veterans, including those in veteran's and nursing homes and hospitals, and youth at every possible opportunity. Recognition can take the form of military activities, ceremonies and community events, exhibits, cultural and performing arts, communications and products, and memorial services. The fact sheet focuses on a profile of U.S. service personnel, costs of the War, production and losses, and prisoners of war. (EH)

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ED 401 209

WORLD WAR II COMMEMORATION COMMITTEE: FACT SHEETS AND SUGGESTED ACTIVITIES.

50TH ANNIVERSARY OF WORLD WAR II COMMEMORATION COMMITTEE

1996

United States Department of Defense

Washington, D.C.

SO 026 986

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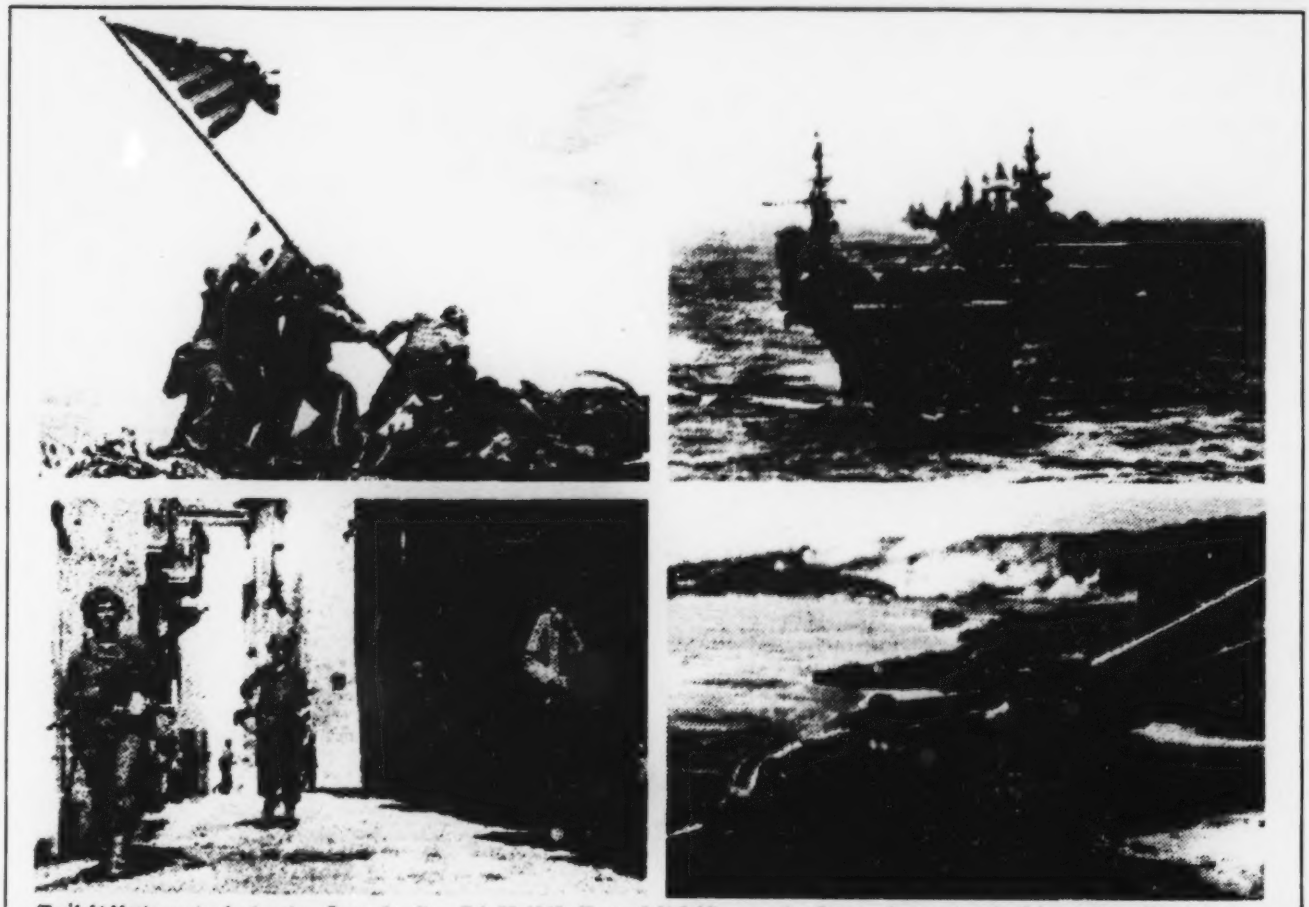
Fact Sheet

World War II Commemoration Committee



(Top left) Marines raise the American flag on Iwo Jima, Feb. 23, 1945. (Bottom left) Soldiers entering Caiazzo after crossing the Colturno River. (Top right) Navy Task Group 38.3 in line as they enter Ulithi anchorage after strikes against the Japanese in the Philippines in December 1944. USS Langley, Ticonderoga, Washington, North Carolina, South Dakota, Santa Fe, Biloxi, Mobile and Oakland.(Bottom right) A B-17 Flying Fortress on a sortie over Japanese installations on Gizo Island in October 1942.

Purpose

The Department of Defense is assisting a grateful Nation in commemorating the 50th anniversary of World War II between 1991 and 1995. The Secretary of the Army, as Department of Defense's executive agent, established a joint committee to direct the DoD commemoration programs.

The purpose of the committee is to thank and honor the veterans of World War II , their families, especially families who lost love ones, and remember those who served on the home front, who turned America into the Arsenal for Democracy.

The committee also wants to encourage the study of the history of this era, so we can use this knowledge to help ensure a safer and better tomorrow for future generations.

History

The Secretary of Defense directed the establishment of a senior DoD working group June 8, 1990, to determine DoD's role in commemorating U.S. participation in World War II and assess issues requiring policy recommendations. The Department of the Army was designated executive agent Dec. 17, 1990, and became responsible for organizing and conducting the DoD commemorative programs.

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Commemoration Committee

Lt. Gen. Claude M. Kicklighter, USA Retired, serves as executive director of the committee comprised of civilian and military personnel from the Army, Air Force, Navy, Marines and Coast Guard. The committee is divided into five directorates.

The Education and Public Affairs Directorate develops educational resources and programs, prepares and develops news releases and media information, responds to media inquiries, produces a quarterly newsletter, the *World War II Dispatch*, and schedules and maintains the committee's touring exhibits.

Two rescue cutters speed to render assistance... the 83-footers played a heroic role in saving life and property in the angry waters of the Channel and under fire along the beaches. (U.S. Coast Guard photo)

The Operations and Special Events Directorate is responsible for coordinating and conducting commemorative ceremonies, international events, maintaining a national and international events list and managing the advisory and executive committees.

The Legislative Affairs and Public Outreach Directorate facilitates the commemoration of World War II through coordination and networking with the White House, members of Congress, industry, veterans organizations, civic groups, federal, state, local and international governments.

The Commemorative Communities Directorate administers, manages and monitors the World War II Commemorative Community Program.

The Administration and Personnel Directorate has the responsibility to administer and coordinate personnel issues, correspondence, supply, travel and resource distribution.

In addition to the Commemoration Committee, each service has designated a World War II liaison coordinator responsible to develop and plan service-unique events and ceremonies, educational resources and commemorative items.

Deck officer, on bridge wing of a victory ship, takes a bearing in a World War II convoy in the Pacific. (Photo courtesy of U.S. Merchant Marines.)

50th Anniversary of World War II
Commemoration Committee
Room 3E524, Pentagon
Washington, D.C., 20310-0101 (703) 604-0822

Exhibits

The committee currently maintains three 20-foot touring exhibits. These exhibits are available to support Commemorative Communities in conducting 50th anniversary of World War II commemorative events and are accompanied by a committee member who has an understanding of World War II and can address various subjects pertaining to the last world war.

In addition, the committee maintains flexible modular touring exhibits which can be scheduled for smaller events.

To request exhibits, organizations should write to the committee. Requests should state the dates and times of the event, estimated attendance and a schematic of where the exhibit will be set up.

Resource Materials

The Commemoration Committee has resource materials available for distribution to all Department of Defense agencies and Commemorative Communities.

Resource materials include commemorative and educational posters, battle streamer bookmarks, historical documents, fact sheets, a quarterly newsletter, World War II campaign brochures and theater maps, certificates of appreciation and other commemorative resources. The Commemoration Committee will be assisting in the development of materials throughout the commemorative period.

Materials can be requested by sending a memorandum or letter to the Commemoration Committee at HQDA, SACC; Room 3E524, Pentagon; Washington, D.C. 20310-0101. Requests must state the quantity and how the products will be used.

Fact Sheet
WWII Commemorative Community Program

The purposes of the World War II commemorations are to honor the World War II veterans and their families, to recognize the contributions and sacrifices made on the home front, to provide Americans with a clear understanding and appreciation of the lessons and history of World War II, and to acquaint Americans with World War II as the central event of the 20th century.

Military and civilian communities which agree to develop programs that honor veterans and educate the public about the role of the military and the civilian contributions during World War II can become Commemorative Communities. This is, in essense, a grassroots community relations program.

To become a Commemorative Community, communities must file an application which outlines their commemoration plans, (to conduct three or more activities a year) and provide activity reports following the event or program. The Department of Defense (DoD) World War II Commemoration Committee will provide communities with sample educational information to assist in designing and implementing their programs.

Communities are asked to apply at their local military installation's public affairs office or through the National Guard or reserve organization in their area. When there are no military units nearby they may apply directly to the DoD World War II Commemoration Committee.

Some possible activities include: publishing service, unit, ship or activity history brochures; dedicate or rededicate an armory, reserve center or other facility to honor a World War II veteran; participate in local parades with color guard or marching unit in WWII uniforms; install a 50-year time capsule of WWII artifacts; develop WWII themes for graduation ceremonies, festivals, balls, races, runs and organization days and organize volunteer groups—military and civilian—to visit veterans homes, hospitals and assist schools with World War II Commemorative programs.

As a Commemorative Community, communities have several entitlements. They receive a certificate of designation from DoD; are authorized to use the 50th Anniversary logo for approved purposes and are authorized to obtain and display the DoD Commemoration Flag.

For more information on the World War II Commemorative Community Program, call (703) 692-2140 or Fax your request for information to (703) 692-2162.

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Fact Sheet
World War II
Suggested Activities

The 50th Anniversary of World War II Commemoration Committee has several suggested commemorative activities and projects that military installations, units, civilian organizations and communities can conduct.

Military programs should endeavor to involve the veterans, civilian public, retired military (including those in veteran's and nursing homes and hospitals), and youth at every possible opportunity.

Military Activities

* Hold tattoo or formal retreat to dedicate or mark a significant event.
* Publish service, unit, ship, or activity history brochures.
* Include WW II installation/command activities in your unit's official briefing.
* Obtain and display WW II U.S. and foreign awards on organizational colors in accordance with appropriate service regulations.
* Obtain and display WW II Campaign Silver Bands for company/battery/troop guidon staffs in accordance with service regulations.
* Dedicate National Guard and Reserve annual training periods to a significant WW II veteran or campaign.
* Dedicate or rededicate an armory, reserve center, or other facility to honor a WW II veteran.
* Serve a "WW II Thanksgiving meal," featuring fare typical of war years.
* Highlight the contributions of WW II Special Services by having installation morale, welfare, and recreation agencies present performing and fine arts programs, such as art exhibits and WW II-era musicals, concerts, variety shows, and plays, such as "No Time for Sergeants" and "Stalag 17."
* Have installation club/recreation programmers plan social recreation activities around 1940s and war-related themes to serve as educational and cultural enlightenment, especially for teens and young adults.

Ceremonies and Community Events

* Participate in state/local WW II celebrations.
* Have mayor/city council provide a proclamation; have flags flown at half staff on significant dates.
* Participate in local parades with a color guard or marching unit in WW II uniforms.
* Coordinate with U.S. Postal Service for a ceremony on first-day issues of WW II commemorative stamps.
* Identify distinguished local individuals who served during WW II and include them in your commemoration activities.
* Invite local elected officials and veterans to speak at unit functions including professional development sessions about their WW II experiences.
* Install a 50-year time capsule of WW II artifacts. Keep track of WW II veteran's descendants so they can open the capsule in 2041-2045.
* Develop WW II themes for events such as graduation ceremonies, festivals, balls, races, runs, and organization days.
* Rededicate the names of streets, buildings, or trees to commemorate WW II leaders, Medal of Honor recipients, well-known veterans or campaigns.
* Organize volunteer groups, military and civilian, to visit veteran's homes and hospitals.
* Include WW II activities in the planning of domestic action projects in conjunction with local community.
* Organize volunteer groups to assist local veterans groups in restoring WW II monuments and memorials.
* Hold a retiree/veteran's luncheon and encourage guests' participation in other activities. Hold it at a veteran's home or hospital.
* Get local veterans organizations involved by having a hometown home-coming picnic or other event honoring those who served in WW II.
* Plant trees as living tributes to the men and women who served in WW II. This affords opportunity to include state/local/city park/officials, National Park Service, or scout troops in community-wide tributes.
* Sponsor a recycling drive in honor of the sacrifices of those who stayed behind to support the home front during WW II. Recycling actually started during WW II in an effort to support our service members overseas with the best possible products. Encourage car and van pooling as a means of conserving fuel, oil, tires, etc. (materials needed overseas in the war effort).
* Develop a bumper sticker with a WW II message "Fort/Base/Ship/State/Community (such as San Antonio, Texas or Norfolk Naval Station) is proud to be a WW II Commemorative Community."
* Participate in WW II community run or Volksmarch.
* Hold a WW II hangar dance with 1940s style music and dress.
* Hold a WW II craft fair.
* Sew a WW II quilt. Get public affairs coverage; place it in museum; display in library, or use as a fund-raiser.
* Create a community WW II cookbook.

Exhibits

* Display WW II exhibits at malls and county fairs.
* Conduct open houses with WW II exhibits.
* Renovate a WW II "temporary" building and set up a

WW II setting in it.

* Include WW II reenactment units, which set up "period" encampments or other "living history" programs, that are authentic recreations of period military camps including uniforms, civilian clothing, food and way-of-life during WW II.

* Encourage military units and civilian organizations to set up mini-exhibits (perhaps a shelf or two, protected by glass).

* Collect and display WW II photos, memorabilia, letters, and diaries of WW II veterans, equipment, and other items of historical significance, prominently in libraries, schools, and unit area where all unit members and visitors may view. For added significance, make the reproduction a permanent display and invite unit members to visit and sign at a small ceremony. Photograph/videotape the event.

* Encourage library displays of books with WW II themes.

* Use posters and facsimile reproduction of photographs, documents, or quotes to create a WW II corridor.

* Encourage model airplane builders to display WW II-era aircraft. Educational Activities

* Develop "Adopt-A-School" programs or "Programs of Excellence" with local schools that highlight WW II as a special study program throughout the commemorative period.

* Cosponsor with DoD service associations, or patriotic organizations, trips to WW II training sites, museums, and monuments, to learn about the sacrifices and accomplishments of veterans.

* Encourage school groups to visit military installations; discuss significance of WW II and how it relates to the world today.

* Invite recruiters or other military members from a local installation to visit schools to discuss importance of WW II.

* Encourage youth organizations to conduct and participate in WW II commemoration programs.

* Encourage students/youths to participate in WW II map, essay, poster, and speech contests.

* Host area high school speech tournament, focusing on presentation of famous WW II speeches.

* Encourage creating WW II messages for bulletin boards in military and civilian installations.

* Publish questions and answers and crossword puzzles highlighting WW II.

* Distribute bookmarks with WW II messages.

* Debate the great issues of military strategy, United Nations proclamations, economic or political decisions.

Cultural and Performing Arts

* Request military band units present WW II programs of music and narration for military and civilian audiences. Narrative portion could combine military and civilian participants. Concert program would include popular WW II era music. DoD service bands have arrangements that can be used.

* Dedicate military and civilian concerts and productions to the WW II veterans, their families, and home front supporters. Ask those in the audience to stand for appropriate recognition.

* Encourage high school bands and chorale groups to provide a WW II concert.

* Encourage local theater groups to perform WW II musicals or plays.

Communications and Products

* Designate a representative to actively represent command or unit on community or state WW II commemorative/commission/committee. Reinforce military identity by wearing uniform during all contacts.

* Emphasize WW II commemorative goals and objectives during staff meetings, professional development seminars, and commander's call by reading quotes, showing one of the videotapes available, or inviting speakers to address the group.

* Research and publish historical data on the involvement of local command during WW II activities.

* Promote WW II 50th anniversary through Speakers Bureau by addressing schools, social, and civic groups.

* Develop an easily modifiable basic WW II speech.

* Include WW II references and quotes in speeches to internal and civilian audiences as well as military associations.

* Include the DoD WW II logo on agency/command letterhead, programs and other appropriate publications.

* Include a WW II message with your mail and on military and civilian pay statements.

* Publish selected WW II reviews, articles, or excerpts in unit bulletins or command newspapers.

* Publish interviews written by military journalists in command information papers.

* Produce videotaped messages from local commander to veterans, social, civic, and school groups, to be used when the commander cannot personally attend the gatherings.

* Produce WW II public service announcements to include "WW II 50th Anniversary Commemorative Minutes" for internal audiences through installation cable or closed-circuit television and for external audiences through local television stations.

* Print or silk-screen a WW II battle streamer bookmark.

Memorial Services

* Conduct wreath laying ceremonies to honor veterans at national, state and local cemeteries, and at WW II monuments.

* If overseas, check with the DoD 50th Anniversary of WW II Commemoration Committee for current guidance on propriety of inviting host nation personnel to participate in WW II commemoration activities.

* Include and highlight the 50th Anniversary of WW II during Memorial Day and Veterans Day programs throughout the commemorative period, 1991-1995.

* Locate WW II veterans, their families or descendants, and include these people in your celebrations. Determine if descendants are currently serving (National Guard or Reserve units, in particular, often have grandchildren serving in their grandfather's WW II unit.)

50th Anniversary of World War II
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Fact Sheet

Suggested Educational Activities

Suggested Educational Activities

The 50th Anniversary of World War II Commemoration Committee has several suggested commemorative activities and events that school districts, schools, classes, and educational organizations can conduct. Programs should endeavor to involve the veterans including those in veteran's and nursing homes and hospitals, and youth at every possible opportunity.

School District

- Request military band to present WW II program; invite veterans and ask them to stand; dedicate performance to them.
- Participate in state/local WW II commemorations.
- Participate in local parades with a band, color guard or marching unit.
- Identify distinguished local individuals who served during WW II and include them in your commemoration activities.
- Invite local elected officials and veterans to school functions to talk about their WW II experiences.
- Install a 50-year time capsule of WW II artifacts. Keep track of WW II veteran's descendants so they can open the capsule in 2041-2045.
- Develop WW II themes for events such as graduation ceremonies, festivals, races, and runs.
- Sponsor a recycling drive in honor of the sacrifices of those who stayed behind to support the home front during WW II. Recycling actually started during WW II in an effort to support our service members overseas with the best possible products. Encourage car and van pooling of faculty as a means of conserving fuel, oil, tires, etc. (materials needed overseas in the war effort).
- Sponsor a WW II community run or Volksmarch.
- Ask mayor to prepare a proclamation commemorating WW II. For added significance, make the proclamation a permanent display and invite public to public signing at a small ceremony. Photograph/videotape the event.
- Develop curriculum that highlights WW II as a special study program through the remaining commemorative period.
- Sponsor essay, poster, art, and speech contests with a WW II theme. Solicit prizes from local merchants.

The Spotswood (N.J.) History Club helps create a veterans memorial walkway. (Courtesy photo)

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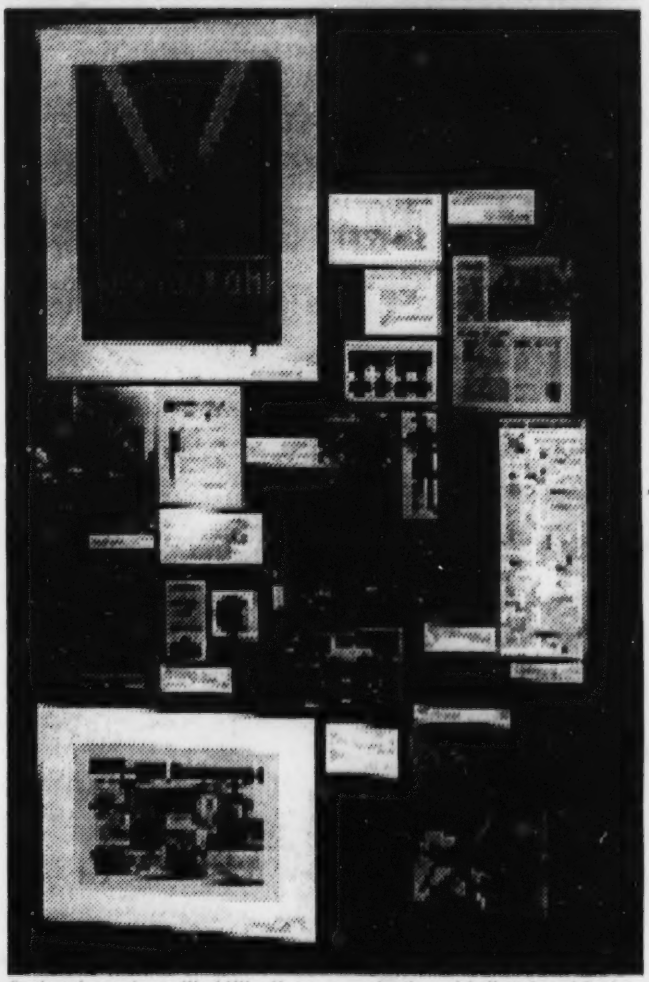

Students learn about a World War II victory garden through bulletin board displays. (Courtesy photo)

- Sponsor a high school-level speech tournament, focusing on presentation of famous WW II speeches.
- Distribute bookmarks with WW II messages/information/quotes.
- Conduct a recycling drive. Use the money to buy a tree to plant at the school or in the community.
- Collect clothing for children in needy countries and arrange to have them sent through a local charity.

School

- Hold a WW II Hangar (gym) Dance with 1940s style music and dress. Have senior citizens teach the jitterbug.
- Have U.S. flags flown at half staff on Memorial Day.
- Rededicate the names of schools to commemorate WW II leaders, Medal of Honor recipients, well-known or local veterans.
- Organize students to visit veteran's homes and hospitals.
- Have students assist local veteran's groups in cleaning and restoring WW II monuments and memorials.

• Sponsor a home coming picnic or other event honoring WW II veterans.

• Plant trees as living tributes to the men and women who served in WW II. This affords opportunity to include state/local/city/park officials, National Park Service, and youth groups in a community-wide tribute.

• Develop a bumper sticker with a WW II message "Roosevelt High School is proud to be a World War II Community."

• Ask librarians to display fiction and non-fiction books with WW II themes.

• Use posters and photographs, documents and/or quotes to create a WW II corridor.

• Invite model airplane builders to display WW II-era aircraft.

• Take field trips to WW II training sites, museums, and monuments to learn about the sacrifices and contributions of veterans.

• Visit military installations; discuss WW II and how it relates to the post cold war world today.

• Invite recruiters or other military members from a local installation to visit and discuss the importance of WW II.

• Print crossword puzzles and trivia articles focusing WW II in school publications.

• Debate the great issues of military strategy, United Nations proclamations, economic, and political decisions.

• Encourage bands and chorale groups to provide a WW II concert.

• Have drama club put on a WW II-theme play or musical.

• Put on a WW II USO variety show.

• Write and publish articles on WW II for school and local papers.

• Conduct a wreath-laying ceremony at a local cemetery; invite military participation.

• Collect and display WW II photos, memorabilia, letters, diaries of WW II veterans, equipment, and other items of historical significance, prominently in library or other public location.

Class/Club

• Have students collect oral histories (tape, videotape, or written interview) from veterans and those who served on the home front (particularly their own family members).

• Serve a "WW II Thanksgiving meal," featuring fare typical of the war years.

• Sew a WW II quilt. Display it in library or museum, or use it as a fund raiser.

• Create a WW II cookbook.

• Have students read books focusing on minority groups. Assign different chapters to small groups and have students give presentations on their chapter.

• Read poetry or prose from the WW II era.

• Have students create their own problems by comparing travelling times between locations using Victory Speed Limit of 35 mph and today's 55 mph.

• Review music of the 1940s. Sing or play some songs and listen to the music that was popular during the war years. Discuss why music like "God Bless America" and "Victory at Sea" were popular.

• Invite a Red Cross volunteer to class to give basic first aid or cardio-pulmonary resuscitation class.

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National History Day projects can be dramatizations, slide shows, videos, papers or exhibits. (Courtesy photo)

• Plant a Victory Garden. Share the produce.

• Plan a healthy menu for one day that does not use rationed foods such as meat, butter, sugar, etc.).

• Invite a local recruiter from one or more of the services to talk to the class about the types of work done by service men and women today. The military was a leader in equal rights for women and minorities. Ask, "What are the issues today?"

• Invite a bank official to talk about savings bonds and how to buy them. Have students write or give oral report on war (savings) bonds and why they were important during World War II. Encourage students to save money for a bond.

• Have students write a news article about the Japanese bombing of Pearl Harbor. Find a book in the library for information needed.

• Have students write letters to imaginary relatives overseas telling what's going on at home. Reduce letter on copier to simulate V-Mail.

• Design a recruiting poster for men or women.

• Role play with two or three students about someone joining the service during WW II, leaving, then returning home.

• Make a flag with a blue or gold star. Explain what the star means.

• Write or give an oral report on the role of women or minorities on the home front.

• Write or give oral report on why rationing was necessary/unnecessary.

• Design a poster encouraging recycling or some other type of conservation similar to the scrap drives of the 1940s.

• Observe at recess how many different airplanes can be detected.

• Write or give oral report comparing women's roles today and before the war. Explain how WW II helped bring about changes.

• Write or give report about how WW II opened up opportunities for minorities and paved the way for civil rights movement.

• Find out what industries in your area are there because of WW II wartime industrial mobilization. Have students do a report on what contributions they made to the war effort.

• Write a poem or limerick about some aspect of the home front.

• Do a report on how World War II affected today's technology.

• Do a report on how men and women's clothing and hair styles changed as a result of the war.

• Write a report on how scrap was reused for the war effort.

• Make a poster/display of rationed items.

Fact Sheet
World War II

PROFILE OF U.S. SERVICEMEN (1941 - 1945)

* 38.8 percent (6,332,000) of U.S. servicemen and women were volunteers.
* 61.2 percent (11,535,000) were draftees. Of the 17,955,000 men examined for induction, 35.8 percent (6,420,000) were rejected as physically or mentally unfit.
* Average duration of service 33 months.
* Overseas Service: 73 percent served overseas, with an average of 16.2 months abroad.
* Combat Survivability (out of 1,000): 8.6 were killed in action, 3 died from other causes, and 17.7 received nonmortal combat wounds.
* Noncombat Jobs: 38.8 percent of the enlisted personnel had rear echelon assignments--administrative, technical, support, or manual labor.
* Average Base Pay: Enlisted: $71.33 per month; Officer: $203.50 per month.

U.S. ACTIVE MILITARY PERSONNEL (1939 - 1945) (Enlisted and Officer)

	ARMY	NAVY	MARINES	TOTAL
1939	189,839	125,202	19,432	334,473
1940	269,023	160,997	28,345	458,365
1941	1,462,315	284,427	54,359	1,801,101
1942	3,075,608	640,570	142,613	3,858,791
1943	6,994,472	1,741,750	308,523	9,044,745
1944	7,994,750	2,981,365	475,604	11,451,719
1945	8,267,958	3,380,817	474,680	12,123,455

PEAK STRENGTH OF ARMED FORCES DURING WORLD WAR II

U.S.	12,364,000	Switzerland	650,000
U.S.S.R.	12,500,000	Rumania	600,000
Germany (including Austria)	10,000,000	Philippines	500,000
		Yugoslavia	500,000
Japan	6,095,000	Netherlands	500,000
France	5,000,000	Sweden	500,000
China		Bulgaria	450,000
Nationalist	3,800,000	Hungary	350,000
Communist	1,200,000	Finland	250,000
Britain	4,683,000	Brazil	200,000
Italy	4,500,000	Czechoslovakia	180,000
India	2,150,000	New Zealand	157,000
Poland	1,000,000	Greece	150,000
Spain	850,000	South Africa	140,000
Turkey	850,000	Thailand	126,500
Belgium	800,000	Iran	120,000
Canada	780,000	Portugal	110,000
Australia	680,000	Argentina	100,000

U.S. ARMED FORCES TOLL OF WAR (1939 - 1945)

Killed		Wounded	
Army and Air Force	234,874	Army and Air Force	565,861
Navy	36,950	Navy	37,778
Marines	19,733	Marines	67,207
Coast Guard	574	Coast Guard	432
Total military killed	292,131	Total military wounded	671,278
Merchant Marines			
Died as POWs	37	Dead	5,662
Missing / presumed dead	4,780	Killed at sea	845

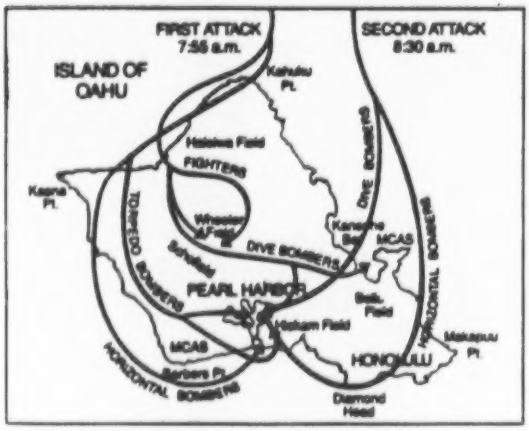
ESTIMATED INTERNATIONAL COSTS OF WORLD WAR II

Battle deaths	14,904,000
Battle wounded	25,218,000
Civilian deaths	38,573,000
Direct economic costs	$ 1,600,000,000,000

COSTS BY INDIVIDUAL NATIONS DIRECTLY RELATED TO THE WAR (in U.S. Dollars)

U.S.	288,000,000,000	Netherlands	9,624,000,000
Germany	212,336,000,000	Belgium	6,324,000,000
France	111,272,000,000	India	4,804,000,000
U.S.S.R.	93,012,000,000	New Zealand	2,560,000,000
Britain	57,254,226,000	Sweden	2,344,000,000
China	49,072,000,000	South Africa	2,152,000,000
Japan	41,272,000,000	Turkey	1,924,000,000
Italy	21,072,000,000	Switzerland	1,752,000,000
Canada	20,104,000,000	Norway	992,000,000
Australia	10,036,000,000	Portugal	320,000,000

The Supreme Commander talks with men of Company E, 502d Parachute Infantry Regiment, at the 101st Airborne Division's camp at Greenham Common, England, June 5, 1944.



AIRCRAFT PRODUCTION
(All Types)

	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
U.S.	2,141	6,086	19,433	47,836	85,898	96,318	46,001
Britain	7,940	15,049	20,094	23,672	26,263	26,461	12,070
Soviet Union	10,382	10,565	15,737	25,436	34,900	40,300	20,900
Germany	8,295	10,826	12,401	15,409	24,807	40,593	7,540
Japan	4,467	4,768	5,088	8,861	16,693	28,180	8,263

MILITARY AIRCRAFT LOSSES (1939 - 1945)

U.S.	59,296	France	2,100
Germany	95,000	Canada	2,389
Japan	49,485	New Zealand	684
Britain	33,090	India	527
Australia	7,160	Sweden	272
Italy	4,000	Denmark	154

(U.S.S.R. losses were extremely high, but they were undisclosed by the Soviet government.)

NAVAL LOSSES (1939 - 1945)
(Submarines, frigates, & all larger ships)
Number of ships

U.S.	157	Germany	672
Britain	296	Japan	433
France	129	Greece	22
Netherlands	40	Yugoslavia	13
Norway	40	*U.S.S.R.	102
Italy	300	Others	36

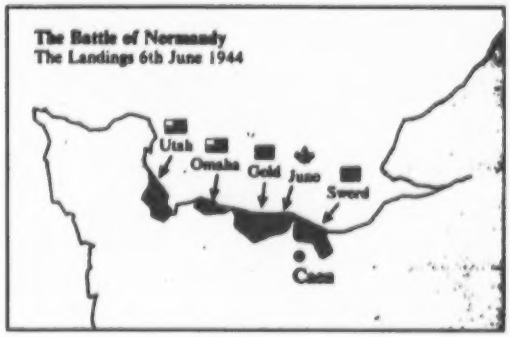
*Unconfirmed Statistic

MERCHANT SHIP LOSSES
(Ships over 200 tons)

	Numbers
Britain	3,194
Japan	2,346
U.S.	866
Other Allied	1,467
Neutral	902

TANK PRODUCTION
(All Types)

U.S.	60,973
Britain	23,202
Germany	19,926
Italy	4,600
Japan	2,464
U.S.S.R.	54,500



PRISONERS OF WAR

Prisoners held by the Allies
(excluding those in the Soviet Union):

German	630,000
Italian	430,000
Japanese	11,600

Prisoners held by Germany:

French	765,000
Italian	550,000
British	200,000
Yugoslav	125,000
American	90,000

Prisoners held by Japan:

British	108,000
Dutch	22,000
American	15,000

SOURCES

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